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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/565,994	01/23/2006	Geum-Suk Lee	JCLA19238	. 9536
	7590 06/15/2007 J C Patents Inc		EXAM	INER
Suite 250			TRAN, HOANG Q	
4 Venture Irvine, CA 9261	8		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
, 0.13201			2874	
	•		MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			06/15/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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		Application No.	Applicant(s)				
,		10/565,994	LEE, GEUM-SUK				
Office Action Su	ımmary	Examiner	Art Unit				
		Hoang Tran	2874				
The MAILING DATE of Period for Reply	this communication ap	pears on the cover sheet with t	he correspondence address -	- .			
after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing If NO period for reply is specified above Failure to reply within the set or extend	ROM THE MAILING D der the provisions of 37 CFR 1. date of this communication. e, the maximum statutory period ed period for reply will, by statut an three months after the mailing	DATE OF THIS COMMUNICA 136(a). In no event, however, may a reply	TION. be timely filed G from the mailing date of this communications (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status							
1) Responsive to commur	nication(s) filed on 29 f	March 2007.					
2a) This action is FINAL .	· · · <u></u>	s action is non-final.					
·—	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposition of Claims							
4) ⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-6</u> is/are penduda) Of the above claim(5) □ Claim(s) is/are a 6) ⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-6</u> is/are rejection of the above claim(s) are substituting the substituting of the substituting the substituting of the substituting of the substituting the substituting of the substitution of the substituting of the substitution of the substituting of the substitution of the substituting of the substitution of the substituting of the substi	s) is/are withdra illowed. cted. objected to.	awn from consideration.					
Application Papers							
9) The specification is obje	cted to by the Examin	er.					
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on							
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		e drawing(s) be held in abeyance					
Replacement drawing she 11) The oath or declaration		ction is required if the drawing(s) Examiner. Note the attached C					
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119							
2. Certified copies3. Copies of the ce application from	None of: of the priority documer of the priority documer rtified copies of the priority the International Burea	n priority under 35 U.S.C. § 1 nts have been received. Its have been received in Apportity documents have been reau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	lication No ceived in this National Stage	•			
Attachment(s)							
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-			nmary (PTO-413)				
Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Draftsp			Mail Date rmal Patent Application				

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 2, 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the US Patent to Semura (5,696,860) in view of the Japanese Patent Application Publication to Kondo (2002-162211).

In terms of Claim 1, Semura teaches a fixer for fiber, the fixer including a pair of fixing pieces (Fig 2 [26,33]), wherein each of the fixing pieces has a groove at a bottom surface of the fixing piece, and a receiving portion protruded from one side of the fixing piece, which communicates with the sensor holding groove (Fig 2 [16, 18]); a enclosing the fiber is disposed between the pair of fixing pieces, such that both ends are secured to each of the tube receiving portions of the fixing pieces by a fastening member (Fig 2 and Col 3 [1-67]); and the fiber is inserted into both ends of the fiber are firmly secured to the holding groove of fixing piece by an adhesive (Fig 2). Semura does not teach tube shape enclosure or a screw like fixing member wherein the tube is detachably secure. Kondo does teach a tube shape enclosing for FBG sensor gratings wherein the tube receive portion (16) is associated with fastening member (13a, 13C) wherein the

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tube is not directly fixed to a surface of the object to be measured. Figure 16 shows the tube 10 is not fixed to the object to be measured, which is shown as element (10). A motivation to use a tube shape enclosing would offer protective advantages over an open fixing member and the screw fixing member to ensure strong mechanical fixing between the tube and fixing member. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the substrate of Semura and enclose it with a tube protective enclosing of Kondo.

As for Claim 2, Semura teaches the device of Claim 1, further comprising a cover for closing the holding groove (Fig 2).

As for Claim 4, Semura teaches the device of Claim 1, wherein the holding groove is formed with at least one anti slip groove at an inner side thereof so that when the adhesive filled in the sensor holding groove is harden, it prevents a clearance form being produce in the holding groove due to coefficient of linear expansion between the fixing piece and the adhesive (Fig 6).

Claims 3 and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the US Patent to Semura in view of the Japanese Patent Application

Publication to Kondo (2002-162211).

Regarding Claim 3 and 5, Semura teaches the device of Claim 1. Semura does not teach the device of Claim 1; wherein the fixing means includes a tube which is fasten through a threaded engagement system and a fixing plate being detachable through a fastening member component. Kondo does the threaded engagement system (Fig 3 and 4) and a fixing plate, which is fixed through a fastening member (Paragraph

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23 and 24) in order to properly secure the tube and the fixing components. The side-fixing feature is shown with the fixing member along with element [13c], which acts as a screw. A motivation for such an application would be to increase the mechanical coupling the components through fastening means of a screw. Therefore it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to apply the mechanical fastening systems of Kondo to the device of Semura in order to increase the mechanical couple strength of the of the coupler.

Claims 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over of the US Patent to Semura in view of Kondo further in view of the US Patent to Seike (5,367,591).

Regarding Claim 6, Semura teaches the device of Claim 1. Semura does not teach the device of Claim 1, wherein the tube inserted into the tube-receiving portion is provided at both ends thereof with a tap to easily prevent a rotation of the tube and maintain a horizontal state. Seike does a tap like geometric structure in order to increase mechanical coupling and protect the optical fiber from environmental damage.

A motivation for such an application would be to protect the fiber from environmental damage and increase the mechanical couple of the fibers with the tube connectors. Therefore it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to apply teachings of Seike to the device of Semura in order to increase the mechanical coupling strength between the fiber and the tube passageway.

Response to Arguments

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Applicant's arguments filed in the remarks section on 03/29/2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. In this instant the applicant argues that the tube receiving portion is not the tube associating with the fasten member of which is taught by Kondo (wherein the tube is being fasten by member (13C)). If one would apply the tube modification of Kondo to the device of Semura; the combination would include a fasten area wherein the receiving portion is associated to the tube. Further the combination of Semura in view of Kondo teaches wherein the tube is not directly fixed to a surface of the object to be measured as show in (Figure 16) wherein the fiber tube is not bent. Figure 18 shows the tube touching the sensing object but this condition only hold true when the fiber tube is bent.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hoang Tran whose telephone number is 571-272-5049. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00AM - 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rodney Bovernick can be reached on 571-272-2344. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Ht Hoang Tran AU 2874

/Sung Pak/ Sung H. Pak Primary Examiner AU 2874